

Gender-based differences in glycemic control in T2DM

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Photo: U.S. National Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information Clearinghouse

(HealthDay)—For patients with type 2 diabetes, there are gender-based differences in glycemic control and hypoglycemia after insulin treatment, according to research published in the June issue of *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*.

Alexandra Kautzky-Willer, M.D., from the Medical University of Vienna, and colleagues pooled data from six [randomized trials](#) of [insulin glargine](#) or NPH insulin in insulin-naïve, inadequately controlled patients with type 2 diabetes. A total of 1,251 female patients and 1,349 male patients were treated with insulin glargine or NPH insulin for 24 to 36 weeks.

The researchers found that hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels were significantly reduced over time for both men and women ($P < 0.001$), with a significantly greater decrease in HbA1c for men versus women (-1.36 versus -1.22 ; $P = 0.002$).
Target HbA1C

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